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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/020,937	12/19/2001	Dong June Kim	MRE-0047	2861
34610 7	590 04/09/2003			
FLESHNER & KIM, LLP			EXAMINER	
P.O. BOX 221200 CHANTILLY, VA 20153		CHIN, PAUL T		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		3652		
			DATE MAILED: 04/09/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Application No. Applicant(s) KIM, DONG JUNE 10/020,937 Office Action Summary Examiner Art Unit 3652 PAUL T. CHIN -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). **Status** 1) 🔯 Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 February 2003. This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final. 2a)⊠ 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. Disposition of Claims

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DETAILED ACTION

The amendment filed 2/26/2003 and the arguments presented therewith have been carefully considered. Regarding the prior art, the Japanese Patent [JP 2000,091,360], Lee et al, Kirby, they are deemed to be persuasive. However, regarding the provided prior art and Huang, they are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-4,6,7,10, and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the prior art, figure 1, provided by the applicant.

The prior art in Figure 1 shows a part suction head comprising a motor (10) having a rotational axis; a ball spline unit (20) for rotation movement and vertical reciprocation; a rotation shaft unit (30) moved in a vertical direction and rotated; and a coupling means for transmitting the rotary force of the motor to the ball spline unit.

However, the prior art does not show a second coupling means for transmitting the rotary force of the ball spline unit to the rotation shaft unit.

Re claims 1,2,6,13, and 14, accordingly, it would have been an obvious design choice to provide a second coupling means, which is similar to the first coupling means, on the prior art to transmit the rotary force of the ball spline unit to the rotation shaft unit. It is pointed out that the first coupling means, having inner diameter holes at each end with a certain depth, is applied to

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connect the two shafts. Similarly, it would have been an obvious design choice to provide a second coupling means, having inner diameter holes at each end with a certain depth, on the prior art to connect another different shafts, the ball spline to the rotation shaft.

Re claims 3 and 4, the prior art shows a first coupling (10) (page 3, lines 19-25) which appears to maintain a predetermined distance between the motor shaft and the ball spline nut. Similarly, it would have been an obvious design choice to provide a second coupling means to maintain a predetermined distance between the ball spline to the rotation shaft.

4. Claims 5,8,9, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the prior art, figure 1 in view of Hwang [6,308,403].

The prior art, as presented in section 3 above, does not show *a bearing* to be provided to the ball spline nut to restrict the rotation radius of the rotation shaft.

However, **Hwang [6,308,403]** discloses *a bearing* to be provided to the ball spline nut to restrict the rotation radius of the rotation shaft.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to provide a bearing or bearings (91-93) (see Fig. 9) on the ball spline nut of the prior art as taught by Hwang [6,308,403] to restrict the rotation radius of the rotation shaft and for alignment purpose.

Response to Arguments

5. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the

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time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). Regarding Huang, it would have been an obvious to provide a well known bearing on a rotary shaft for precision alignment.

Conclusion

- 6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- 7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PAUL T. CHIN whose telephone number is (703) 305-1524. The examiner can normally be reached on MON-THURS (7:30 -6:00 PM).

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, EILEEN LILLIS can be reached on (703) 308-3248. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9326 for regular communications and (703) 872-9327 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-1113.

PTC

April 7, 2003

DEAN J. KRAMER
PRIMARY EXAMINER